

Library

17 OCT 58

Rural District of Holderness



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1957

Beverley :

WRIGHT & HOGGARD PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS

Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1957

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor F. HARRISON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. F. WREATHALL.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

F. J. ADDISON,
S. BALLANCE,
P. BARRICK,
G. H. BATTY,
G. H. BIGLIN,
R. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, J.P.,
F. M. COLBRIDGE,
F. COOKMAN,
G. CRAWFORTH,
Mrs. B. FOSTER,
A. W. GOFORTH,
J. HUNTER,
H. JACKSON,
C. E. MANN,
S. MARTINSON,
H. MEADLEY,
F. MIDDLETON,
F. PEARSON,
F. ROBINSON,
J. W. SALVIDGE,
R. D. SHARP,
A. SMITH (Rev.),
K. G. TODD,
G. W. WILBRAHAM,
G. WRIGHT.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. DYSON,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: J. R. DIBNAH,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer's Annual Report

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
SKIRLAUGH,
HULL,

June, 1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report of the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Rural District of Holderness for 1957.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimation of the total population of Holderness, mid year 1957, is 19,950, an increase of 10 over last year's estimate. The total population has been slowly but steadily rising for the past 15 years since 1944, when the population was 17,790.

Birth Rate.

166 males and 149 females were registered during the year, a total of 315 live births, giving a birth rate of 15.78 per 1,000 population. Last year, 270 children were born, giving a birth rate of 13.54. The rate for England and Wales was 16.1 in 1957, and to compare the figure for Holderness with this, the Area Comparability figure of 1.14 must be used to make allowance for the age groups and sex constitution of the population in our district. When used, the birth rate is raised to 17.9 per 1,000, which is what it should have been if the age groups and sex constitution had been equal throughout the country, and it suggests that there are many older age groups coming to retire in Holderness, and this, of course, lowers the birth rate.

The birth rate for the East Riding County is a more comparable figure, and is 15.01. Of the 315 total live births, 10 males and 8 females were illegitimate. This is 5.7% of the total births, and 0.9 per 1,000 population. This rate varies from year to year between 2½% to 7½% of the total births. In

addition to 315 live births, there were 6 still births, all of whom were legitimate. Since the end of the war, 1944—1957, there has been 104 still births, and only 2 of these, one in 1953 and one in 1954, have been illegitimate children.

Death Rate.

During the year, 211 people, 122 males and 89 females, died, including those residents who died away from home, i.e., in hospitals, etc. Last year, 209 people died.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

The first and last quarters show the heaviest death rate, as usual.

The death rate is 10.55 per 1,000 population, a very little higher than last year's rate of 10.48.

When the Area Comparability figure of 0.96 is applied, the death rate is reduced to 10.13 per 1,000, which it is presumed it would have been but for the higher than average age groups in our district. The death rate for England and Wales is 11.5, and that for the whole county of East Yorkshire, of which we are a part, is 12.16.

Fifty years ago, the average man lived to 44 and the woman to 48, now the expectation of life is about 70 years. This in its turn is causing one of the greatest social problems of our age: how to adequately care for the aged widow or widower, often, alas, unwanted by near relatives and dependant on kindly neighbours.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The principal causes of death were Heart and Arterial disease (106), Cancer (41), and Respiratory disease (21).

Heart and Arterial disease, including Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and Cancer caused 147 deaths out of 211, i.e., 70%.

The death from Respiratory disease, Pneumonia (11) and Bronchitis (10), once so common in old people during the winter months, especially in the January to March quarter, are now less frequent, due no doubt to improved conditions of living at home and at work, and greater medical knowledge.

Heart and Arterial Disease caused by far the greatest number of deaths.

(a) Disease of the heart itself, chiefly valvular disease, Rheumatic Congenital, caused 22 deaths, 15 males and 7 in females, or about 21% of all deaths under this heading.

(b) *Coronary Disease*, due to blocking of an artery to the heart muscle, caused 34 deaths, 22 in males and 12 in females, about one-third of the deaths from Heart Disease.

(c) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage*, due to a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, either by increased blood pressure or by hardening, and so loss of elasticity of the artery, or both, also caused 24 deaths, 13 in males and 21 in females; the reverse in the sex incidence, of Coronary Thrombosis; and also about one-third of the deaths as in (b) above.

(d) *Hypertension*, or increased pressure in the circulatory system, due to a variety of causes. Emotional stress and strain is a common factor.

5 deaths occurred from Hypertension, 1 male and 4 females, about one-twentieth of the total.

(e) Other Circulatory disease of the blood vessels, in which the arteries may get narrowed or the veins inflamed, causing a diminuation of the blood supply, e.g., to the brain, causing Senile Decay, or to the extremities of the limbs, caused 11 deaths, about 10% in this section.

The common factor of the above sections (b), (c) and (e) of deaths from Heart and Circulatory disease is the narrowing and consequent damage to the smooth lining of the arteries, causing a diminuation of the flow and liability to formation of a clot.

A diet containing excess animal fats such as cream, butter and fat is said to play an important part in the causation of all the sclerotic arterial diseases such as Coronary and Cerebral Thrombosis.

CANCER.

41 people, 18 males and 23 females, died from Cancer, nearly one in every five.

The sites of the disease was as follows:—

	Stomach.	Lungs.	Breast.	Uterus.	Bowels and others.	Total.
Males	2	4	1	0	11	18
Females ..	4	0	6	1	12	23
						—
						41
						—

Last year there were 39 deaths from Cancer and 25 the year before.

	Stomach.	Lungs.	Breast.	Uterus.	Bowels, etc.	Total
1955	3	2	1	1	18	25
1956	3	6	2	5	23	39
1957	6	4	7	1	23	41

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Deaths were about the same as for the last two years.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death:—

	No. of Deaths.			1956.	1955.
	M.	F.	Total.		
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	2	0	2	2	1
Non Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1
Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Other Infective Diseases	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer—Stomach	2	4	6	3	3
Lungs	4	0	4	6	2
Breast	1	6	7	2	1
Uterus	0	1	1	5	1
Bowels, etc.	11	12	23	23	18
Leukæmia	1	0	1	2	2
Diabetes	1	0	1	3	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	13	21	34	22	29
Heart Disease—Coronary					
Thrombosis.	22	12	34	30	25
Hypertension	1	4	5	1	6
Other forms... ..	15	7	22	28	20
Circulatory Disease					
(Thrombosis)	7	4	11	18	19
Influenza	1	1	2	1	0
Pneumonia	7	4	11	11	9
Bronchitis	8	2	10	13	13
Other Respiratory Disease	1	0	1	1	2
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer ...	1	0	1	1	1
Gastritis and Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0
Nephritis	1	0	1	2	0
Prostate Disease	3	0	3	3	5
Pregnancy and Abortion	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformation	2	1	3	0	7
Motor Accidents	0	0	0	2	2
Other Accidents	2	1	3	3	6
Suicide	0	0	0	0	2
Others	15	9	24	27	18
Totals	122	89	211	209	198

Maternal Mortality.

As for last year, it is good to record that no mother died from childbirth, pregnancy or abortion.

Infant Mortality.

STILL BIRTHS.

In addition to the 315 live births, there were 6 still births, 3 males and 3 females—all legitimate.

The still birth rate is 19 per 1,000 live births and 20 per 1,000 legitimate live births. For the two previous years it was 7.4 and 27.4 per 1,000 total live births.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 315 live births in 1957, 8 babies, 6 male and 2 female, died during their first year. All were legitimate children.

The infant mortality rate is 25.4 per 1,000 total live births and 26.9 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

The average infant mortality for the past ten years is 25.5 per 1,000 legitimate live births. For the past 5 years there have been no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year.

Of the 8 infants, 7, all the males and 1 female, died in the first four weeks.

3 males died of Congenital deformities in the first week in hospital.

1 male died of Prematurity in the first week in hospital.

1 male died of Cardiac and Respiratory failure in the first week in hospital.

1 male died of Broncho Pneumonia at 3 weeks.

1 female died of Pneumonia at 4 months.

1 female died of Congenital deformity in hospital.

HOLDERNESS RURAL DISTRICT.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant deaths under 1		Still Births		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births		
				Leg.	Illeg.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Leg.	Illeg.
1948	18,350	17.0	10.0	5	1	5	0	19.2	16.8	66
1949	18,470	18.4	11.48	10	1	4	0	32.2	30.8	60
1950	18,950	17.36	11.13	8	1	3	0	27.3	25.4	71.4
1951	19,060	13.12	11.38	5	0	8	0	20.0	20.8	0
1952	19,050	14.12	11.28	7	1	9	0	30.0	26.8	125
1953	19,230	16.17	9.97	10	0	9	1	31.1	33.0	0
1954	19,870	13.54	11.97	7	0	6	1	26.0	26.7	0
1955	19,970	14.32	9.91	7	0	8	0	24.5	25.3	0
1956	19,940	13.54	10.48	6	0	2	0	22.2	22.8	0
1957	19,950	15.78	10.55	8	0	6	0	25.4	26.9	0

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Some infectious diseases which occur today were also known in ancient times and some glimmerings of their cause. For example, the Egyptians in Biblical times suspected that snails had something to do with the tropical disease Bilharzia and imported storks to the Nile river to eat up the snails; a very good preventive measure. The Babylonians knew insects had something to do with disease prevalent in swampy areas, and further, only drank water that had been boiled. The Jews of the Old Testament knew that rats and plague were somehow connected.

The Romans recognised the importance of hygiene, and made aqueducts to carry water to their great towns, and even instituted Public Health Inspectors who enjoyed great prestige.

When the Greek and Roman civilisations were overthrown and collapsed, all their scientific knowledge was lost and the world reverted to superstition and witchcraft.

Plague was endemic in Europe and its connection with rats lost. The Great Plague killed off 70,000 citizens of London, but the great fire which followed swept away the old wooden houses which harboured the rats and so indirectly cleared away the cause of the plague as stone houses now replaced the wooden ones.

At that time all disease was due to the four "humors" of the body, blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile; and as blood was the most easily accessible, pints were tapped off on the slightest pretext. Yet even here, as the eating and drinking habits of the well to do were notoriously excessive and strokes probably common, it may have done some good in a few cases.

It was not until the end of the 18th century, however, that the world recovered from the fall of the Roman Empire and knowledge about disease became better known, but from then onwards the spread of knowledge was increasingly rapid. Scurvy in the Royal Navy was abolished by the issue of lime juice, the first deficiency disease to be recognised, although discovery of the actual cause came much later.

Small Pox.

From another angle came Dr. Edward Jenner's discovery of the connection between low pox and small pox. Why did

dairy maids never get small pox? From such small query arose the beginning of the scientific prevention of infectious disease which has saved millions of lives. Small Pox is practically extinct in Great Britain, thanks to a safe and efficacious vaccine, and this was the first of other safe and efficacious vaccines to follow up to the latest Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

Recognition of the role of bacteria in the cause of disease and the consequent development and manufacture of the appropriate vaccine has virtually abolished the incidence of many diseases previously feared, e.g., Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid, etc.

Tuberculosis.

After the discovery that tuberculosis was caused by a germ, the tubercle bacillus, positive measures were taken to try and stop the spread of this most infectious and dangerous disease, which, known as Consumption for a hundred years, was the cause of thousands of deaths, and worse, social ostracism of the sufferers. Special hospitals were built, and energetic measures taken to prevent the spread. In spite of all these measures Tuberculosis continued to be a common disease. During the last few years, however, antibiotic and chemotherapeutic drugs have been at last discovered which each have a specific action against the tubercle bacillus, without harming the body. Used in combination, they usually have a dramatic action in checking the disease and often effect a cure when used early. All cases are benefited, but in some the treatment has to be continued for long periods.

Tuberculosis, however, still causes 75% of deaths from infectious and Parasitic diseases from 15 and over. Although the death rate from Tuberculosis is only one-third of what it was before the discovery of these antibiotics and chemotherapeutic drugs, no such great reduction has occurred in the number of new cases reported.

This may be due to the far greater care now being taken to find cases by Mass X-ray examination of known contacts, etc., but on the other hand these cases are detected in an early stage and much more amenable to cure. One of the known causes of spread are the presence of "Carrier" cases of tuberculosis, i.e., older people who never suffer obviously but still are infected and infectious. Soon, with the additional help of a vaccine known as B.C.G., all those who show susceptibility by a skin test and are, therefore, at risk, may be protected by injections of this B.C.G. vaccine.

Tuberculosis can be rooted out eventually.

Diphtheria.

The national average of Diphtheria notifications between 1933 and 1942 was still as high as 55,000, but after the introduction of mass immunisation against Diphtheria the notifications had fallen to under 2,000 in 1949, and to only 93 in the first five months of 1957 with 3 deaths in the whole of England and Wales. What has been achieved and proved beyond doubt in Diphtheria can also be achieved in the case of Poliomyelitis. But the immunisations against these diseases must be continued in children otherwise a race of children will grow up without protection and fall victims to the disease germs which will remain always alive and ready to attack those who have no protective immunity.

Turning to our own districts, in the years 1918-43, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles were the diseases most notified.

The following table shows the changes in incidence of infectious diseases:—

Year.	Tuberculosis.		Diphtheria.	Scarlet	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.		Fever.	Poliomyelitis.
1920-23	0	0	17	43	0
1924-30	63	35	27	85	8
1931-35	32	30	51	102	3
1936-40	58	35	85	123	2
1941-45	73	30	35	111	1
1946-50	49	17	0	55	10
1951-55	46	10	0	27	15
1956-57	14	4	0	5	0

The above table of notifications shows that what has happened nationally has also happened in your own district.

Diphtheria has been completely under control since 1944 and should continue to be so as long as regular Immunisation is continued.

Scarlet Fever is much less virulent than in past years, as is Measles.

Poliomyelitis is the only infectious disease to show an increase of notifications, but a safe and efficient vaccine is now available in increasing amounts which should in time completely control the disease.

The following is a record of the notifications of infectious diseases during the year 1957:—

Disease.	Jan.— March.		April— June.		July— Sept.		Oct.— Dec.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1957.	1956.
Measles	44	49	7	6	0	0	4	1	111	107
Whooping										
Cough	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	10	81
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	0	2	2	3	1	3	3	16	7
Erysipelas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Acute										
Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—										
Lungs	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	8	6
Others	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Food Poisoning										
(Salmonella)..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery										
(Sonne)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Measles.

111 cases were notified, 93 of these during the first quarter. The epidemic really started at the latter end of 1956 and was chiefly notified in schoolchildren at Skirlaugh, Swine and Bilton. It continued at Skirlaugh, Riston and Arnold during January and spread to Burton Pidsea and Burstwick and Thorngumbald. A second wave occurred in Skirlaugh and surrounding districts in February and March, with sporadic cases as far as Spurn.

Whooping Cough.

Only a few sporadic cases occurred from March to September.

Scarlet Fever.

Three cases occurred in the last quarter.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

Pneumonia.

Sixteen cases were notified as against 7 last year. These occurred in all quarters of the year.

Erysipelas.

Two mild cases occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 males and 3 females, were notified; also 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table summaries the notifications and deaths:—

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Pulm. Fem.
0—4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—24	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—64	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and over	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ...	5	3	1	1	2	0	0	0

2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered during the year; both were males over 45. The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.1 per 1,000 population or one in 10,000 the same as last year.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified.

Typhoid Fever.

No cases were notified.

Dysentery.

No cases were notified.

Records of Vaccination and Immunisation in Holderness, 1957

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1957:—

Number	Age at date of Vaccination.					Totals.
	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
vaccinated	168	4	5	0	11	188
re-vaccinated .	0	0	0	3	6	9

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1943):—

Age at 31.12.57 i.e., born in year 1957.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15.
	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1948-52.	1943-57.		
Number immunised (Whether primary or booster)								
1953-1957 ..	50	169	184	154	198	1149	859	2763
1943-1952 ..	0	0	0	0	0	387	869	1256
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	50	169	184	154	198	1536	1728	4019
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1957. (Figures also included in (b) above):—

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
211	50	261	328

General Provision of Health Services

Hospital treatment is provided for the residents in this area at the Hull hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Driffield, where there are full facilities for X-ray and laboratory examinations. Hospitals and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within the Health Service.

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infections, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

The care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, including unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting, home nursing, home help facilities, arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and ambulance service.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from medical or nursing cases, is provided for by the County Council in accord with their responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital

deformity, illness, injury, or such other disabilities so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action, any old persons needing care and attention to one of the County Council's Old People's Homes, in co-operation with County officials.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Weather and Rainfall.

1957 was generally a wet year. April was the best month for dryness, with an average of only 10 wet days and a rainfall of 0.5 inches during the month. May was the next driest, with an average of 14 dry days, while January and March, while having an average of 18 wet days, had 1.4 inches in rainfall. As in 1956, July, August and September were the wettest months, with an average of 3.8, 3.3 and 2.6 inches respectively.

Water Supply.

Hull Corporation is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the rural area, and has extended its 9" trunk mains by 2,917 yards, and 3" mains by 207 yards.

Most of the Council's area is now provided with a readily accessible water supply, generally internally, to most domestic premises, but otherwise conveniently externally situated. Frequent examinations, bacteriologically and chemically, are applied to the water supply, which is generally of a high purity although of a hard nature.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The combined sewerage schemes for the parishes of Burstwick, Keyingham and Thorngumbald was commenced during the year under review, and, economic conditions permitting, it is hoped the Council will eventually encourage the general conversion of privies and earth closets in the areas in which such schemes permit these advances.

Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.

As indicated above, a comprehensive conversion scheme awaits the installation of adequate sewerage facilities. Individual conversions, usually as part of an improvement scheme, are encouraged wherever possible.

Housing.

A total of 67 dwellinghouses was provided in the area during 1957.

Traditional—

Built by Council	22
Built by Private Enterprise ...	45
Permanent Prefabricated	0

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Conduct of shop keepers and food workers continues to give satisfaction, and it has not been found necessary to take any action for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations. No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year under review.

Summary of Annual Report for 1957

Average height above sea level	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,276 acres.
Population estimated, mid-1957	19,950
Population increase from 1956	10
Excess of births over deaths	104
Number of houses occupied, 31st December, 1957	6,361
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1957 ...	£211,627
Sum represented by a penny rate	£870 (estimated).

Births.

	1957.			1956.	1955.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Legitimate	156	141	297	263	276
Illegitimate	10	8	18	7	10
			315	270	286
Birth rate per 1,000 population			15.78	13.54	14.32
Still Births—					
Legitimate	3	3	6	2	8
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0
			6	2	8

Still birth rate per 1,000 total births...	19	7.4	27.9
Still birth rate per 1,000 total popula- tion	0.3	0.1	0.4
Still birth rate per 1,000 legitimate births	20	7.6	29.0

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	1957.	1956.	1955.
Deaths			211	209	198	
Death rate per 1,000 population			10.55	10.48	9.91	
Infant Mortality—						
Legitimate	6	2	8	6	7	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births				25.4	22.2	24.5
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate				26.9	22.8	25.3
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births, illegitimate				0	0	0
Deaths from Measles				0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough				0	0	0
Deaths from Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea				0	0	0
Maternal Mortality—						
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...				0	0	1

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Code No.				
1.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)...	0.1	0.1	0.05
2.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0)	0	0	0
4/8.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases (1), excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia	0.05	0	0.05
17.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage (34) ...	1.70	1.1	1.45
18/20.	Heart Disease (excluding Circulatory Disease (61) ...	3.05	2.5	3.0
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases (Senile Arterial Sclerosis, etc.) (11)	0.55	0.9	0.95
23.	Pneumonia (11)	0.55	0.5	0.45
24.	Bronchitis (10)	0.50	0.7	0.75
10/14.	Cancer, all forms (41)	2.05	2.0	1.25
	All others (40)	2.0		
		10.55		

Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.		
	1957.	1956.	1955.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	8	6	12
Non-Pulmonary	6	2	3
Scarlet Fever	3	2	0
Measles	111	107	132
Whooping Cough	10	81	8
Pneumonia	16	7	8
Erysipelas	2	1	3
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0
Typhoid Enteric	0	1	1
Dysentery Sonne Bacillary	0	19	24

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

HOLDERNESS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1957

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SKIRLAUGH,
HULL.

August, 1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness
Health and Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the work undertaken in the field of public health in the year ended 31st December, 1957.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water mains in the rural area have been extended by the statutory water undertakers, Hull Corporation, by a total of 3,124 yards during the year. This total comprised 207 yards of 3" main installed in the parishes of Patrington, Paull and Preston, and 2,917 yards of 9" main in the parish of Patrington.

The high quality of the supply is amply illustrated by the appended report of the examination made by the Public Analyst of a typical sample taken from an ordinary domestic supply point.

The extreme hardness of the water when used for general domestic purposes can be offset to some extent by the use of one of the many detergents now in service, but generally most country householders make extensive use of stored rainwater for domestic washing, while others also install water softeners.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour, in 2 ft. column ...	Colourless.
Appearance	Clear: practically no suspended matter.
Taste	Normal.
Smell	None.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH	7.4	
		Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	16.0	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	None	
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.008	
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	None	
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	5.3	
Hardness (Soap Test), as CaCO_3	266	
	Temporary	193
	Permanent	73
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. 80°F.), as O	0.125	
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	227	
Total Solids (at 180°C.)	417	
Free Chlorine	Pract. none	
Lead, etc.	None	

MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Calcium, as Ca	113.0
Silica, as SiO_2	2.0
Magnesium, as Mg	0.9
Sodium, as Na	23.0
Carbonate, as CO_3	136.1
Chlorides, as Cl	36.0
Sulphates, as SO_4	48.3
Nitrates, as NO_3	23.4
Iron as Fe	None

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA OF WATER FROM DUNSWELL TAKEN ON
6TH MAY, 1958.

Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at 21°C. per 1 ml. of the water (3 days)	0
Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at 37°C. per 1 ml. of the water (2 days)	2
<i>Presumptive Bac. Coli</i> Test (2 days):—	
Probable No. <i>Bac. Coli</i> in 100 mls. of the water	0

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

SCAVENGING.

While endeavouring to maintain as nearly as possible a weekly collection from the larger villages, the service has become considerably strained because of the gradual increase

in new housing, together with the greatly increased population using the holiday camps in the summer season.

During the year a comprehensive report of the state of the service was presented to the Committee, consideration of same being delegated to a sub-committee, which has since been designated the Cleansing Sub-Committee, and which has since put in a large amount of work with positive results.

Many premises do not have standard type dustbins, and this causes much unnecessary inconvenience and extra work to the collectors.

The service of required notices and the securing of the provision of the dustbins will involve much work for the department's staff, but the result will facilitate considerably the collection service.

Difficulty has again been experienced in satisfactorily covering tips in accordance with the accepted practice in controlled tips. Only by the regular purchase of suitable soil can this work be carried out satisfactorily and a sharp increase in expenditure in this heading can only be anticipated for the future.

NIGHTSOIL.

The vehicles engaged on this service have more than passed their useful life span, and consequently the service was stretched to its limit and there remains no hope of extension to any part of the rural district not at present served.

Plans have been made and approved for the early progressive replacement of these vehicles.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

As in previous years this service has required the full-time employment of three 750 gallon capacity cesspool emptiers, and difficulty has been experienced in coping with the applications for the emptying of cesspools, thus leaving little opportunity to deal with applications for the cleansing of septic tanks, a service to which householders using septic tanks apparently consider they have an equal right along with other householders.

Repair and maintenance of all the Council's vehicles was undertaken on the Council's premises by the Council's Maintenance Engineer, but the increasing age of the vehicles makes the task more difficult.

At the time of preparation of this report, a start had been made on the replacement of refuse collection vehicles, but it is sincerely hoped that the Council will accept as essential the principle of progressive replacement of its aged fleet of vehicles.

SALVAGE.

The sale of salvage collected by the public cleansing service realised a total income as indicated in the table below:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	617	5	6
Rags	50	12	6
Fibreboard	160	5	1
Books	291	4	3
	£1,119	7	4

SCHOOLS.

Conversions to the water carriage system have been carried out at Atwick and Grimston schools by the East Riding County Council Education Department, and the necessary cleansing services are being provided by the Council's cesspool emptying vehicles.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

As in previous years, no real problems arose under this heading. In the small number of cases where action or advice was requested, the slight nuisances involved were easily overcome by the use of appropriate proprietary brand insecticides.

INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	17
Drainage and Sewerage	227
Camp Sites	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds	29
Factories and Workshops	119
Council House Repairs	216
Houses (occupied by Council House applicants) ...	156
Verminous Premises	17
Public Cleansing	17
Licensed Houses	12
Nuisances	57
Miscellaneous	68
Land Charges	18
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough	128
Rodent Control	25

HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936	100
Housing Act, 1936, etc.	269
Disrepair Certificates	22
Improvement Grants	160

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries	8
Disinfections	4

FOOD RETAIL AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops	20
Grocers	98
Greengrocers	9
Retail Food Preparation Premises	14
Butchers	40
Slaughterhouses	56
Dairies and Milk Shops	26
Ice-cream Premises (Retail Sale)	39
Milk Supply and Sampling	16
Water Sampling	6
Meat and Other Food Examination	2,064
Bakehouses	2
Miscellaneous	33

Total 4,111

NOTICES, Etc.

Notices served:—

Informal Notices	36
Statutory Notices	12

Notices complied with, or work in hand:—

Informal Notices	30
Statutory Notices	12

Notices outstanding:—

Informal Notices	6
Statutory Notices	Nil

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of premises	9
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	20

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces	69
--	----

Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	89	Nil	Nil
Workplaces	30	Nil	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops 137

Most of the shops in the rural area are small family concerns not employing labour, but, where required, inspections have been made under the requirements relative to heating, ventilation and sanitary conveniences.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under	(b) :
(i) By Local Authority	22
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	45
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By Local Authority	22
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-57, etc.	412
(b) Number of inspections made	551
(2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect fit for human habitation	259

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	47
--	----

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Section 9-12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Section 16-19 of the Housing Act, 1957—:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 3 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made | 11 |

C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | Nil |

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
|---|-----|

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES AND GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A total of 22 houses was added to the Council's estates during the year and 36 houses were in course of construction at the end of 1957.

Houses have been provided by the Council as follows:—

		Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre- fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919	10	—	—	10	
„ „ 1930	4	—	—	4	
„ „ 1936	188	—	—	188	
„ „ 1938	6	—	—	6	
Post-war Programme ...	506	23	176	705	
In course of erection ...	36	—	—	36	
	750	23	176	949	

Applications for Council Houses totalled 561 at the end of the year, showing a decrease of 57, compared to a total figure of 618 at the end of 1956.

ANALYSIS.

(1) Number of applications from people living as lodgers within the district	98
(2) Number of applications from house tenants in the district	325
(3) Number of applications from lodgers without the district	36
(4) Number of applications from house tenants without the district	102
	561

The rate of slum clearance progress has again been governed by the rate of provision of new housing in replacement and the lack of sewerage facilities.

Patrington and Bilton are the only parishes enjoying the convenience of a general sewerage scheme, and thus, whilst Council housing at Aldbrough, Atwick, Coniston, Humbleton, Ottringham, Paull, Riston, Sigglesthorne and Skirlaugh are served by small sewage disposal works, the provision of housing on any large scale is very much influenced by this factor.

Every effort has been made to preserve and extend the life of worthwhile cottages by the ready application of the improvement grant facilities afforded by the Housing Act, 1949, and during the year grants to a total of £8,184 were made in respect of 35 dwellings in private ownership.

In the year, a total of 33 applications from private landlords or owner/occupiers were all approved, and this brought the total number of applications since the adoption of the scheme to a figure of 152, for which grants totalling £31,610 have been approved.

The total of applications showed a reduction of 25% compared with the previous year, and this would appear to support the belief that many property owners are still unaware of the facilities available or alternatively find it impossible to raise the funds necessary to meet their part of improvement proposals. Indeed, it is generally found that applications for mortgage facilities will not be considered until properties have been modernised, and often, in addition, prospective owners of this type of property are unable to proceed because of this initial financial difficulty.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are 19 approved sites in the Council's area used for holiday camping in trailer caravans or temporary bungalows.

During the height of the season it is estimated that over 700 of these dwellings are occupied, and, particularly at week

ends and Bank Holidays, the population of the rural area can be reliably estimated to be increased by as much as 3,000 persons, quite apart from the vast number of day visitors which these campers entertain, chiefly at week-ends.

For the period involved, this increase of population puts great demand on the Council's refuse collection and cleansing services, and much difficulty is encountered in dealing with the problem with the resources available.

THE COUNCIL'S HOLIDAY CAMP, ALDBROUGH.

The total number of siteholders increased in the year, but at 31st December, 1957, the total sites reserved had only reached 93, representing an increase of 22 caravans against an intake of 38 in 1956.

This factor, while disappointing, must not be discouraging, for introduction to the camp has relied on recommendation rather than advertisement, whilst recent incursions into the field of commercial advertisement has revealed a wide potential clientele at present untapped.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1957	40
Number of new licences issued during the year	0
Number of licences cancelled during the year	3
Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st December, 1957	37

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

During the period under report a total of 1,906 inspections of meat and other food were made, and 9,742 animals were examined as detailed below:—

Beasts	1,415
Sheep	3,052
Pigs	5,228
Calves	47
	9,742

Fifteen slaughterhouses were in regular use during the year, and all carcasses and offals of animals slaughtered in these premises were inspected. Owing to the irregular factors associated with the working hours and practices of the butchery trade, and the law governing the inspections of meat, it was again necessary for the two members of the staff engaged on meat inspection to work long hours of overtime to achieve a 100% inspection service.

Every effort was made to prevent any delay in the retail delivery service of the butchers to the public, and the relationship between the butchers and the department's staff remained as ever cordial.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number inspected	1184	231	47	3052	5228	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—						
Whole carcasses con- demned	3	3	5	5	15	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	38	83	—	5	95	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	3.5	37.2	10.6	0.3	2.1	
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	3	—	—	3	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	48	82	—	—	112	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.1	36.8	—	—	2.2	
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	

The year under report has represented a period in which much effort has been unavoidably spent in investigating various matters which were requiring of improvement, but it is felt that much good will result from the work achieved in committee and sub-committee deliberations regarding these matters.

It is sincerely hoped that time will show that proposals mooted or put in hand during 1957 will be of considerable permanent benefit to the community which the Council serves.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to officials and members of the Council for their co-operation and help in all public health matters.

H. DYSON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

